

Pressure Grows on British Leaders to Strengthen Controls on Guns and TV Violence

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — The second multiple killing in two months in Britain has increased pressure on the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to strengthen controls on gun ownership and television violence.

Four persons were killed Wednesday in Bristol. A man carrying three shotguns and 500 shells shot and killed two persons after bludgeoning his mother and sister to death. On Aug. 19, a man firing a semiautomatic rifle in Hungerford, west of London, killed 16 persons.

There were demands for Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, who is responsible for domestic affairs, to speed up the changes he has already announced in gun control and the policing of broadcasting in response to what has been called the "Hungerford Massacre."

Mr. Hurd said Thursday that he was moving as rapidly as possible to tighten gun laws by putting legislation before Parliament next month. But he said there was no guarantee against the citizen who kills in every form,

satisfies every requirement, obeys every law until the moment comes when he commits a terrible crime."

The Police Federation, which represents 120,000 law enforcement officers, and the Labor Party leadership called for faster and stronger action. Mr. Hurd has already banned machine guns and military-style automatic rifles like that used by Michael Ryan, the Hungerford killer. He also has proposed making shotguns subject to the more stringent licensing requirements that apply to semiautomatic sporting rifles and pistols.

Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation, said these steps "do not go far enough" to control the 840,000 shotguns already licensed in Britain. Labor leaders said they want to make it harder for anyone to secure a gun permit for any reason. The British Shooting Sports Council announced a \$160,000 publicity campaign to fight any change in gun laws based on the behavior of what the organization's leaders call "nut cases."

Kevin Weaver, 24, who has been accused in the Bristol killings, had his gun license temporarily revoked last

year. His license and a weapon were restored after his mother, a friend and a physician told the authorities that he was fit to own guns.

Mr. Weaver's situation has fueled the argument over licenses. Under Mr. Hurd's plan, licenses would continue to be available at the discretion of the local police. But Anne Taylor, the Labor spokeswoman on home affairs, called for licensing procedures that would remove the onus of such decisions from the police and require individuals to show a "genuine need for a shotgun."

"I think that the home secretary is under a lot of pressure from the gun lobby, and what I'm afraid of is that the gun lobby in this country may start to gather force and gain strength just as it has done in the United States," Ms. Taylor said Thursday.

Her remark underscored the degree to which the image of America as a violent, gun-owning society colors the debate on guns and violence in Britain. Mr. Ryan, who killed himself after terrorizing a peaceful Berkshireside town, was depicted as a would-be "Rambo" — after the

American movie about a disturbed Vietnam War veteran — and Mr. Weaver on Thursday was portrayed as having been influenced by violent American videotapes.

Mary Whitehouse, leader of the 100,000-member National Viewers and Listeners Association, said the mass killings would lead force to her group's anti-violence campaign, and recent regulatory developments seem to support her out.

As a direct result of Hungerford, the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which oversees the main commercial channels, has reduced the amount of American programming from five and a half to four hours. It also increased its staff of monitors, who review programs for violent content, from 80 to 135. The British Broadcasting Corp. is restricting its use of American programs and canceling or delaying some of its own action programs.

Since Hungerford, Mr. Hurd also has been under pressure to introduce legislation to limit violence on television, a step that Mrs. Thatcher has favored in the past. Fearful of such laws, broadcasters have reluctantly

supported Mr. Hurd's decision to form a watchdog group called the Broadcasting Standards Council.

The council would lack statutory powers to control the content of broadcasting, and Mr. Hurd describes it as an attempt to avoid "heavy-handed authoritarianism." But Home Office and broadcast officials candidly call it a pressure group that broadcasters have to accept as an alternative to outright censorship.

"It won't be able to tell broadcasters what to do at all," a Home Office spokesman said. "What it will be able to do is focus public concern and be a pressure group, if you like. It will just be a pressure-group voice that broadcasters can ignore, but the broadcasters would have to answer to the public why they would not be responsive."

The official said that Mr. Hurd would appoint a "high-profile chairman" of the group sometime next year. In the past, Mrs. Whitehouse and other critics of television have pressed to have broadcasting brought under the Obscene Publications Act, a seldom-enforced but tough law that covers films and books.

Winds Leave 21 Dead And Black Out London

International Herald Tribune

Hurricane-force winds blacked out London on Friday for the first time since World War II blitz and caused widespread damage in southern England, northwestern France, Spain and Portugal. The storm left at least 21 persons dead.

The heaviest devastation was in England, where winds of up to 110 mph (170 kph) were registered, the highest on record. The storm disrupted transportation and halted trading on London financial markets.

The authorities said that at least 13 persons had been killed in Britain.

In some places the winds were too strong for monitoring equipment to measure peak gusts. They ripped down power lines trees and demolished several buildings, including the Queen's Hotel in Hastings on the Sussex coast, where one guest was killed and two were injured.

A third of the trees in the renowned botanical gardens at Kew near London were uprooted.

"It is probably reasonable to assume that more damage has been done today than in any other single incident since the war," said Chief Inspector John Brewer of the London police.

A spokesman for the London Weather Center described the storm as a "southwesterly air stream, a depression that formed in the mid-Atlantic and just got deeper and deeper."

London and the southern counties of Sussex, Surrey and Kent were blacked out early Friday morning.

Electrical power was restored to parts of London three hours later, but a spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said it was "going to be a very big uphill battle" to restore supplies in other areas.

Many roads were blocked, and the police urged motorists to stay home. They called on the army for help and in some areas asked for volunteers with chain saws to clear fallen trees and debris.

Trains and subways were halted by power failures and obstructions on the tracks. Those commuters who did succeed in reaching Lon-

dons were served breakfast by candlelight.

Late in the morning, the Bank of England suspended trading on all main markets until Monday because of the dislocations in the transportation system and severe telecommunications problems.

Incoming flights to Heathrow and Gatwick airports were diverted to other European destinations.

Harbors were closed, and 800 passengers were stranded on two ferries that were forced to wait off Dover and Harwich.

Several ships got into trouble, including a freighter that capsized outside Dover harbor with the feared loss of two lives and a cross-channel ferry that blown aground in Folkestone harbor. In the North Sea, 21 men were airlifted to safety from an oil rig.

In Spain, one person was killed, another was missing and about a dozen were injured when the storm swept across the province of Galicia, driving nearly 7,000 people from their flooded homes. Two building workers were killed in Oporto, Portugal, when the winds blew down scaffolding on which they were working.

The storm then battered the Atlantic and Channel coasts of France, Belgium and the Netherlands as it surged northward from the Bay of Biscay.

Four persons were killed in France, 15 were injured and there was extensive property damage. A motorist was killed near Amsterdam by a tree branch that fell on his car.

Several French towns were blacked out, including Brest, Quimper and Lorient.

Scores of roads were blocked by falling trees, and in Morlaix, the entire roof of a supermarket disappeared.

Rail traffic between Caen and Paris and Rouen and Paris was temporarily disrupted.

British weather forecasters, who had not predicted the intensity of the storm, said the winds were moving up the North Sea toward Norway, losing much of their strength along the way.

"It looks as if it will stay out over the water," a meteorological office spokesman said, adding that no more damage was expected in Britain.

Trains and subways were halted by power failures and obstructions on the tracks. Those commuters who did succeed in reaching Lon-



Soldiers telling a crowd of Nicaraguans on Thursday that they cannot return to their homes because of fighting along a major highway connecting eastern and western Nicaragua. Contra guerrillas raided villages along the road Thursday.

Los Angeles Times photo

Contras Seek Negotiations With Sandinists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan rebels have announced that they would send a delegation to Managua to negotiate directly with the Sandinist government, but President Daniel Ortega Ortega said they would be jailed unless they first asked for a government amnesty and agreed to lay down their arms.

These developments were the latest indications that a widely acclaimed peace plan for Central America was running into trouble. The difficulties were underscored by a series of new attacks in Nicaragua by the U.S.-backed rebels.

The rebels announced in Washington on Thursday that they would send a delegation to Managua to force the government into talks on a cease-fire. In what appeared to be a move to strengthen the bargaining position of the rebels, guerrilla forces inside Nicaragua raided four villages along a strategic highway to the Atlantic

Coast in one of the biggest strikes since the war started in 1981.

Mr. Ortega rejected the rebel plan for talks.

"If they arrive without accepting the amnesty," he said, "they will go to prison — even if they are accompanied by U.S. congressmen. The Sandinists, one of five Central American governments to sign a peace agreement on Aug. 7, consistently have rejected direct talks with the rebels."

Mr. Azcona said Nicaragua's compliance must include "a negotiated cease-fire; not a unilateral cease-fire," the release of all political prisoners as part of a "general amnesty," the lifting of a state of emergency and guarantees of complete freedom of expression. If the Sandinists do not meet their obligations under the peace accord, Mr. Azcona said, he would not ask the United States to suspend aid to the rebels.

Rather than negotiate a truce with rebel leaders, the Sandinists have declared a limited unilateral cease-fire now applicable in four areas of Nicaragua and have initiated approaches to local contra field commanders to urge acceptance of a limited amnesty. The Sandinists up to now also have ruled out a general amnesty for all "counterrevolutionary" prisoners.

Nicaragua has rejected direct talks with the contras and instead called for bilateral negotiations with the United States.

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan defense minister and brother of the president, said Thursday that "the person with whom we have to arrange a cease-fire is the chief of the mercenaries," explaining that he meant "he calls himself a contra, Ronald Reagan."

In Nicaragua, fighting on Thursday raged over more than 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Rama Road, the only highway connecting eastern and western Nicaragua and the main supply route for arms and merchandise shipped into Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast. The government declared the battle won on Thursday, but the road was still closed Friday. (AP, WP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Kim Dae Jung Declares His Candidacy

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Dae Jung formally declared himself a candidate Friday in South Korea's first direct presidential elections in 16 years, officially dividing the ranks of the opposition that seeks to lead.

The country's other key opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, declared his candidacy on Sunday, despite warnings from other leading opposition figures that the split will allow the ruling party to win the mid-December election.

Kim Dae Jung said in an interview with the MBC Broadcasting Corp.: "If and when I am convinced that the opposition will lose if we both run or that the people will give more support to Mr. Kim Young Sam, I will be prepared to leave the field in favor of him."

Kim Dae Jung, 63, has been vying as a candidate of the opposition with Kim Young Sam, 59, head of the Reunification Democratic Party. Both had earlier pledged to agree on a single candidate to lead the opposition.

Algeria Tops Morocco for UN Seat

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Algeria, which has been engaged in a dispute with Morocco for 12 years over the Western Sahara, has been elected over its North African neighbor as a nonpermanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Brazil, Yugoslavia, Nepal and Senegal also were chosen Thursday to serve two-year terms starting Jan. 1. Algeria, which has strong ties to Iraq, won the fifth and final seat in a runoff election against Morocco in voting by the 158 General Assembly members who cast ballots. South Africa was absent.

The Algerian-backed Polisario guerrilla movement has been fighting for independence of the Western Sahara since most of the former Spanish colony was occupied and annexed in 1975.

No Survivors in Italian Plane Crash

ASSO, Italy (Reuters) — Searchers reached the wreckage Friday of an airplane that slammed into mountains in northern Italy during a storm, but they found no survivors.

Ivano Acerboni, one of the first to reach the area, said: "It was an awful sight. It's impossible that anyone could be alive. There were no bodies intact."

The twin turboprop aircraft of the Italian airline ATI crashed into mountains above Lake Lecco shortly after taking off from Milan on Thursday night. It was carrying a crew of three plus 34 passengers, 29 of them German, on a regular flight to Cologne. The cause of the crash was not known, but officials said the flight recorder had been found.

3d Game of Chess Match Ends in Draw

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The third game of the world chess championship ended in a draw Friday after 29 moves at the suggestion of the titleholder, Garry Kasparov.

The challenger, Anatoli Karpov, now leads the 24-game series by two points to one.

GAME 3 GRUENFELD-SLAV DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	11. Be3	Nb6	21. Nf3	Qd7
2. c4	g5	12. Bc2	Nc7	22. Qc2	Nr5
3. Nf3	c5	13. a4	a5	23. Bd2	Nd6
4. Bg2	d5	14. Qb3	Bd7	24. b3	Rc8
5. e3	cd5	15. Rfc1	Bc6	25. Qd1	Rd6
6. Nc3	cd4	16. Nb3	Nbc6	26. Be1	Rd2
7. Nc3	d4	17. Nc5	Nd5	27. f2	Cd6
8. Nc4	d5	18. Nbd6	Qd6	28. Rf2	Rb6
9. Qd2	Nf5	19. Bc1	Rb8	29. Bd3	Rd4
10. f4	Nc6	20. Rf1	16. Draw	30. Draw	34

For the Record

The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear test Friday at the Semipalatinsk test site in Central Asia "in the aim of perfecting military technology," the official Tass news agency said. It was the ninth military test by the Soviet Union since February. (Reuters)

Tests confirm that an interruption of electrical power prevented an alarm from sounding on a Northwest Airlines jet that crashed near Detroit after taking off with its flaps set improperly, the National Transportation Safety Board said Friday. The accident, on Aug. 16, killed 156 people. (AP)

More than 1,000 new cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, have been reported to the World Health Organization in the last six weeks, the agency said Friday in Geneva. (AP)

Albania and Uruguay have set up diplomatic relations at the level of ambassador, the Albanian news agency, ATA, said in a dispatch monitored in Vienna on Friday. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. Airline Offers Seats in 1st Class

NEW YORK (LAT) — British Caledonian Airways, competing with airlines that offer frequent flyer bonuses, is giving men's suits to passengers who fly first-class round-trip to London from Atlanta, Houston or Dallas. The promotional offer is good through Oct. 31.

A British Caledonian spokesman said the airline had made no provision in the campaign for women because 97 percent of the airline's first-class passengers are men. "We have received no complaints," he added.

El Al, the Israeli national airline, is to begin direct flights to Warsaw on Thursday, an El Al spokesman said in Tel Aviv. (Reuters)

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Nancy Reagan, who has a "suspicious lesion" to undergo tests Saturday for breast cancer and will have her left breast removed if doctors confirm preliminary evidence of malignancy,

ALDO FALLAI



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Herald Tribune

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Why the Bull Took a Fall

Through most of this year, the stock market and the foreign exchange market have been marching to very different music. The stock market has been full of pop and optimism, stepping smugly along to drums and bugles. The foreign exchange market, in great contrast, has limped along in constant fear of pitfalls and ambushes. Now, for the past couple of days, the two markets have been converging in spirit and outlook — at the expense, unfortunately, of stock prices.

It started with the publication of the U.S. August trade deficit, a much higher figure than most people expected. Foreign exchange traders saw that there was no real improvement in the imbalance that is flooding their markets with the dollars being earned by other countries' exports to the United States. If foreigners do not buy those dollars for investment purposes, the law of supply and demand will take over, and the dollar's exchange rate will drop once again. Since people in the markets know that the U.S. government has promised to prevent that drop, they assume it will have to do what it can to make the dollar more attractive to those foreign investors. That means raising interest rates. Higher interest rates mean falling profits for business, and that is the prospect to

which the stock market has been reacting. Why didn't it happen earlier, when the even higher trade deficit for July was announced? Monthly statistics are notoriously unreliable, and perhaps people were waiting for confirmation. On Tuesday they got it.

These numbers also give ominous weight to the warnings of some experienced watchers that devaluing the dollar will not alone cure the U.S. trade deficit. If the dollar is not to fall much further, America will have to use other methods to control that deficit.

U.S. consumption levels will have to come down. The Reagan administration's great consumption boom, fed by its budget deficit, will have to end. If the country does it purposefully, the pain will be slight and widely distributed. If involuntary, the result will be what is known as a recession.

For all the tremendous losses that the falling market represents, it may serve one deeply useful purpose. It may succeed in persuading many influential Americans that the domestic economy cannot insulate itself from the international markets, that the American deficits are a real and imminent threat to American prosperity, and that remedies cannot safely be postponed until another president has taken office.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gorbachev Finds the UN

If his words have meaning, Mikhail Gorbachev is recasting Soviet policy toward the United Nations. Oratorially at least, he has seized the high ground once virtuously held by the United States. He talks of invigorating the Security Council and the World Court, of using peacekeeping forces in regional conflicts and establishing a UN tribunal on terrorism. And Thursday, Moscow declared it would pay all its overdue UN bills, including \$197 million for peacekeeping operations it long opposed.

These moves are of a piece with Mr. Gorbachev's dexterous probes on other fronts. Astutely, he is pushing these ideas just when Congress is behaving like the sour-Soviet scrooge of years past, slashing its agreed UN dues and berating the world organization for being a world organization.

The United States is now the outstanding delinquent, owing \$414 million, which includes \$61 million for peacekeeping. For all its past UN-bashing, the Reagan administration is not principally to blame. The culprit is a Democratic Congress.

Regrettably, this gives America little basis for pressing Mr. Gorbachev to give content to his glittering but nebulous promises. It sounds fine to propose an international force in the Gulf, but Soviet diplomats decline to say what authority its commander would have if attacked by, say, Iranians. Equally vague is Mr. Gorbachev's call for "a comprehensive system of international security" to

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poland Reaches for Reform

Desperation, as much as the Soviet example of reform, spurs the far-reaching economic moves announced by Poland last week. Six years after crushing the trade union Solidarity, Poland remains mired in the same economic swamp that spawned past protest movements. Price structures remain irrational, coordination between centralized productive units poor and worker morale and productivity minimal.

One new element now adds powerfully to the pressure for change: the growing external debt. Significant relief is unlikely to come from institutions like the International Monetary Fund without serious economic reforms. Meanwhile the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev has become a model for, and not an obstacle to, change.

The Jaruzelski government's bold program of decentralization and devolution promises to throw the Polish economy open to market forces. Food prices would surely rise. Bankruptcies would abruptly close inefficient enterprises. Although Warsaw pledges to maintain living standards and full employment, more detached observers

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chaos, Conspiracy or Both?

Yves Vole, a candidate for president of Haiti, was not only assassinated. He was assassinated in front of the police headquarters in Port-au-Prince by men who, witnesses said, seemed to be plainclothes policemen.

He is the second political figure to die in this campaign. Two months ago the leader of one of the smaller parties was hacked to death in a rural village. But the violence of July and early August then diminished. This latest crime is a very bad sign.

There are two views on all this. One holds that the widespread bloodshed in Haiti reflects the chaos in a country where police and soldiers are poorly trained and badly frightened. Because of their association with the Duvalier family's long dictatorship, they are on the defensive; they react excessively to any challenge. The provisional government under Lieutenant General Henri Namphy exercises little control over its own forces.

The alternative view is that, while Jean-Claude Duvalier has fled to exile, most of the Duvaliers — those who supported him and were supported by his regime — remain in Haiti. They are now at work, many Haitians

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

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OTTAWA

BY FLORA LEWIS

OPINION

When the UN Bashes Israel, Glasnost Turns Up Missing

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — There is such a large measure of hypocrisy, falsehood and double-dealing in the relations among nations that we hardly notice when one more case crops up. That's life, so just walk on by.

Dictators call themselves democratic republics. States that live by terror talk about the principles of freedom. Nations engaged in cutting each other's economic throats make solemn pronouncements about free trade. Ambassadors from countries that routinely torture their unfortunate citizens are invited to dinner and called Your Excellency.

Simply in terms of volume, the world center of diplomatic hypocrisy is the United Nations. This is not because the principles of international cooperation and the organization that was founded upon them are worthless and should be put in the garbage can of history.

The dream, the ideals and the Charter of the United Nations conferred grace

upon those who conceived and believed in them and those who still work for them. But year after year, since the first days of hope 40-odd years ago, UN member states have twisted and betrayed the dreams, the ideals and the structure.

The other day a piece of arrogant, duplicitous hypocrisy was enacted at the United Nations. It was routine and expected. Yet there had been hope that this time one of the chief participants, the Soviet Union, would change and act with honor. It did not.

For UN hands, it was an old story. The Arab states get together at the General Assembly and introduce a resolution to kick Israel out.

And every year no less than 40 countries from around the world vote to throw out the UN's only democracy in the Middle East. No less than 40 others hide in abstention or absence.

Nobody introduces resolutions to throw out the Soviet Union for invading Afghanistan, Iran for spreading a blanket of terror around the world, Cuba for imprisoning poets or China for imprisoning Tibet. The world accepts the yearly outrage with hardly a glance. Absolutely nobody is crude enough to mention anti-Semitism.

The Soviet Union casts its automatic three votes against Israel — its own and those of the Ukraine and Belarus-

sia, not even puppets, just provinces. Of about 30 Moslem states throughout the world, only Egypt votes for Israel's right to membership. East Germany can always be counted on to vote against the

ON MY MIND

Israeli villain as can such opponents of Israeli imperialism as Vietnam, Cuba, Zimbabwe and, of course, Nicaragua.

India wiggles out by abstaining, as do China and Turkey. Twenty-five countries, including the East Europeans, do not show up at all. At the United Nations, abstaining or hiding out on the Israel vote is called bravery.

But this year, for the first time, there was hope that the Soviet Union would concede that Israel was as worthy of membership as, say, Libya or Democratic Kampuchea. This was not just because of the emanations of *glasnost*. Nobody at the UN is naive enough to believe that *glasnost* is quite yet the basis of Soviet foreign policy.

The hopeful hoped because Moscow was talking about an international peace conference on the Middle East and about an increased role in the world for the United Nations. It did not seem entirely logical that the Kremlin, so keen on finding a key role for itself and the UN at a MidEast peace conference, would begin the new era by voting to kick Israel out of the UN Assembly.

That vote could eliminate any Israeli interest in the very idea of such a conference. It also would hurt Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who is pushing for a peace conference with Moscow attending, and the American Jewish Congress, which supports him.

But the Kremlin did vote against Israel and did not bother to explain its action. Really, explanations are not necessary. Moscow knows the cost of Israel would utterly destroy the UN because part of the civilized world would leave also. But it knew that there would be a majority of about 80 who would vote against the Israel-haters and the abstain or abstaining heroes.

If and when Moscow decides it has swayed Israel sufficiently, or gets a big enough role in the Middle East or some other advantage, then it will demonstrate its growing contempt for Arab power by conceding that Israel should be in the UN after all. Then the world will cheer this act of Soviet nobility and change.

Mikhail Gorbachev, who has already demonstrated a sense of humor, should get a chuckle out of that. He knows that *glasnost* is important but that Soviet self-interest is more important and that the two do not necessarily coincide.

And, after all, what's a little hypocrisy among nations? Just walk on by.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bork's Approach Is Right

Thank you for printing the parallel editorials from The New York Times and The Washington Post (Oct. 6) on the Bork nomination. It was interesting to compare the smearing of The New York Times with the reasoned, sad tone of The Washington Post. But in the end The Post reached the wrong conclusion.

I observed: "Many of the nation's clearest and ugliest inequities have been mitigated because judges used that elasticity to deal with issues that, for various reasons, the other branches would not." Perhaps, but it is not clear that this is the way things should have gone, and certainly it is not the way things should be now, because many of the clearest and ugliest abrogations of democratic government have come from judges usurping the power to impose policies that they have neither the authority to create nor the skill to administer.

Creating and administering law should be left primarily in the hands of the legislative and executive branches; judicial restraint is badly needed. A judge like Robert Bork is just what is needed.

JOHN CUTHERBTSON, Abingdon, England.

At a UN Lunch in Geneva

Kenneth Dadzie, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was much annoyed by the item (*European Topics*, Oct. 9) stating that he was 44 minutes late for a meeting of the organization's Trade and Development board, and that he postponed the second part of his speech until after lunch.

Mr. Dadzie was at the meeting on time, in plain view of all the 100 or so persons in the room. The delay was due

to the absence of group coordinators, without whom the meeting could not begin. And the president announced at the start of the meeting that, because of the late hour, he had asked Mr. Dadzie to make one part of his statement before, and the other after, lunch.

EUGENE K. ADOBOOLI, Chief, Information Unit, UNCTAD, Geneva.

Editor's Note: The item was based on a Reuters dispatch that was written by a correspondent present at the meeting.

Malaysia's Death Penalty

Regarding "Malaysia's Death Penalty" (Letters, Sept. 22) from Patrick Hustead:

The illicit use of drugs has reached epidemic proportions in Malaysia and threatens to sap the energy of the country.

The problem is not merely a social one but more urgently a security problem, hence the need for harsh legislation.

We make no apology for the death penalty: The Malaysian Parliament has demonstrated the issue thoroughly and arrived at a considered decision.

Malaysia has sought to persuade the international community, particularly through the United Nations, to view the drug problem from the political and security perspective. Our efforts met with recognition when Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad was elected by acclamation in June as president of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna.

DATUK ISMAIL AMBIA, Ambassador of Malaysia, Paris.

Mr. Hustead denounces the laws of Malaysia as barbaric but says he is not opposed to "reasonable" sanctions for drug trafficking. As a doctor who has

practiced medicine here for 28 years, and who has witnessed the appalling misery generated by heroin trafficking, I am glad the Malaysian authorities have taken a stand. Anyone coming to Malaysia is told on the aircraft intercom before landing that the penalty for trafficking is death. The landing card carries the same message, and there are huge notices outside the airport.

Anyone who, despite these warnings, chooses to come here and buy heroin has no excuse, and it is a twisted armchair logic that denies the right of a sovereign state to administer laws so clearly expressed and that carry the overwhelming support of the population. We have had "reasonable" sanctions before, and they did not work. The "unreasonable" sanctions that we now have do work.

D.C. WILLIAMS, M.D., Kuala Lumpur.

The Demand for Au Pairs

I take strong exception to the comments of Camille Fisk, vice consul at the American Consulate in Munich, regarding your advertisements for au pairs (*Letters*, Sept. 29).

She is probably genuinely concerned for the well-being of foreign students in the United States, and no one can deny that there are occasional abuses of the au pair system there (as there are in France, West Germany and elsewhere).

But the claim that this deprives Americans of employment is baseless. The increase in the number of working couples has left many people desperate for responsible child care. And while many parents want their children to be exposed to foreign languages at an early age, few Americans speak foreign languages.

BARBARA J. BUSHARIS, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Excitement, Phooey; a Seat On the E Train Would Do

By Howard Kurtz

NEW YORK — When you no longer notice the singing beggars on the subway, the verbal abuse in the streets, the endless elbowing as you walk down Madison Avenue, the garbage, the gridlock, the gum-cracking grocery clerks who act as if they're doing you a favor by taking your money, then — and only then — are you a certified New Yorker. I guess I don't qualify yet.

When I arrived, I complained a lot about the traffic backups at every river

MEANWHILE

crossing, which the morning radio tells me are mere routine ("20 minutes at the George Washington Bridge, 15 minutes at the Midtown Tunnel . . ."). In the meantime, I've basically given up the automobile as a form of transportation. Now I whine about the subways. (Like every New Yorker, I've begun exercising my constitutional right to kvetch.)

I no longer have illusions about getting a seat on the E train, regardless of the time of day. The one time I actually came near an empty seat, an old lady pushed in front of me and grabbed it.

Now my best hope is that the car will not be so densely packed with strap-hangers that I will be unable to lower my arms enough to read the paper.

We have to share the subways with a new generation of tenacious beggars. I've seen panhandlers play the \$10 street slot machine with trumpets, guitars, violins, even a full drum set. But that's nothing compared with the disheveled guys who walk through packed subway cars crooning at the top of their lungs as they motion for spare change from their captive audience.

Riding the subways here has become risky business. Forget my earlier theory that things seem scarier in New York because the tabloids play up every incident. It is scary. Perhaps you've heard about the small problem we have with our subway doors, which trap riders as they squeeze into overcrowded cars and carry them along as the train leaves the station.

A 45-year-old woman was killed last month when her purse was caught in the door and she was slammed into the wall of a tunnel. Days later, a 60-year-old man caught his foot in the door and was dragged 75 feet (22 meters) before the conductor stopped the train. Similar incidents followed. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority said that it

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

would study the problem. Unlike those in other cities, subway cars in New York are specially designed to allow trains to depart while human body parts are wedged between doors, holding them open as much as three to four inches (about 90 millimeters). Otherwise, officials say, people would forever be pushing their way in, and the trains would never leave. We couldn't have that, could we?

No long ago, Orna Lewis, 41, visiting from Los Angeles, boarded an eastbound G train in Queens, unaware that it had made its last stop at 1:57 P.M. No conductor bothered to tell her as the train pulled into a dark tunnel for a layover. As her story was recounted by The Daily News, Mrs. Lewis, finding the doors locked, climbed out a window and onto the tracks, where she risked electrocution, ran along the catwalk and climbed a staircase to what turned out to be an emergency exit onto Queens Boulevard. Being an out-of-towner, she will probably complain.

But there are some advantages to living in New York. Have you ever had difficulty with curt and unresponsive bureaucrats in city hall? We don't have that problem. Nobody in the New York City government below the level of police commissioner ever answers the phone. If either rings endlessly, or you get a recording telling you to wait for the first available representative, who never picks up. Sometimes you get a different tape saying the number is not in working order.

Even the Green Book, an insider's directory, is useless, because most agencies have changed their numbers, and the rest list the main number at City Hall, which is always busy, because Mayor Ed Koch is always on the phone.

There are also the cultural advantages. In my neighborhood, nearly every block of shops includes one with a big sign that says NAILS. I'm sure there is a place or two in most cities where a woman can have her nails done, but these places are everywhere here, and they're packed: row after row of women having red or purple polish applied to their elongated fingernails with trumpet, guitars, violins, even a full drum set. But that's nothing compared with the disheveled guys who walk through packed subway cars crooning at the top of their lungs as they motion for spare change from their captive audience.

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You know what? I don't care about eating a hamburger when everyone else is asleep. I'd settle for a hamlet under \$25 and an occasional seat on the subway. Can you get a hamburger at 3 A.M.?

You know what? I don't care about eating a hamburger when everyone else is asleep. I'd settle for a hamlet under \$25 and an occasional seat on the subway.

The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

Some Jews Irked by a Jackson Interview

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has given an in-depth interview to a liberal Jewish magazine intended to help mend his troubled relations with Jews, but some Jewish activists who have read it say it may exacerbate his problems.

The activists saw a pre-publication copy of the interview, which is to be published in the forthcoming issue of *Tikkum*, a bimonthly with a circulation of 40,000.

In it, Mr. Jackson, a Democratic candidate for president, criticizes Israel for providing military and economic aid to South Africa, compares the Pretoria regime to Hitler's Third Reich, and says it was "unfortunate" that some Jewish

groups had taken a lead role in opposing affirmative action policies.

He also shied away from directly repudiating Louis Farrakhan, the Black Muslim leader, although Mr. Jackson has made clear in other forums that Mr. Farrakhan will not be a part of his 1988 campaign, as he had been for a time in 1984.

Hymen Bookbinder, special representative for the American Jewish Committee, said: "My impression is that this interview is going to reflect the ambiguities and ambivalence that continue to surround these issues with Jesse Jackson."

Mr. Jackson, commenting Wednesday in a separate interview, said: "The bottom line is that I have reached out fervently to build bridges and will continue to do so. But my appeal is that, as we seek to build a relationship, we cannot keep pulling the skin back to see if the wound has healed."

In 1984, Mr. Jackson's association with Mr. Farrakhan (who had called Hitler a "great man" and Judaism a "gutter religion"), his references to Jews as "Hymies" and his meetings with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led many Jews to say he was anti-Semitic, anti-Israel, or both.

Mr. Jackson has said repeatedly that he is neither, and he noted that in the past two years he has sought numerous fence-mending sessions with Jewish leaders, raised the subject of Soviet Jewry with Mikhail S.

Gorbachev when the Soviet leader and Mr. Jackson met in Geneva, visited a concentration camp and developed a deeper understanding of the Holocaust as a "body of experience unique in history."

In the Tikkum interview, Mr. Jackson made these other points:

• He said he supports "Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries." He also supports a "homeland or state" for the Palestinian people, normalized trade relations with Arab nations and an expansion of the Camp David peace process to include other Arab nations, including a representative of the Palestinians.

• Denied criticizing only Israel for selling arms to South Africa, noting that "I contacted the embassies of France and Germany and Britain as well."

• He said that "there's been an overreaction to Farrakhan, as if Farrakhan had state power. He does not. So there is a certain exaggeration in the reaction."

Michael Lerner, the editor of *Tikkum*, who conducted the interview, said he had hoped Mr. Jackson would use it to "give himself a clean slate," adding, "It's sad, but it hasn't happened." The interview, he said, demonstrates "an insensitivity to the oppression of the Jews."

"But I have compassion for him," Mr. Lerner said. "Oppressed people get so focused on their own oppression, it's hard for them to understand the oppression of others. Jews have been guilty of the same thing."

In another indication that respects may not be coming in as quickly as had been expected, Mr. Nuttle said Thursday that the campaign would apply for matching funds next week. He emphasized that the campaign leaders may decide later not to accept the federal money, which will be distributed to the candidates who qualify beginning in January.

Five months ago, Mr. Robertson's aides said the campaign would probably pass up matching funds because the candidate was opposed to using the Treasury to finance campaigns. Under the program, the government matches contributions of \$250 or less.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said Thursday that the plane crashed Wednesday night at the Nellis Air Force Base, a 5-mile (1.2-million-hectare) expanse of desert and mountains about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Las Vegas.

The Pentagon declined to confirm that a Stealth aircraft had crashed.

"There is a plane that is missing," a Pentagon spokesman said. "That is all we are saying."

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A Special Arts and Leisure Report

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Saturday-Sunday, October 17-18, 1987

FASHION/1987

For Style and Influence, Paris Wins a Resounding 'Oui!'

London

British buyers follow the trends, though they say the fashion traffic is not strictly one-way.

By Suzy Menkes

LONDON — Jean-Paul Gaultier is in a London store being mobbed by his British fans. From the top of his punk crewcut to the caps of his steel-toed boots, Gaultier pays homage to British street style. He may be a maverick designer back home. In Britain, he is a megastar.

France's enfant terrible is a hero across the Channel, because he has succeeded — where so many inventive English designers have floundered — in bringing the original and the outrageous to the international stage.

Most British fashion editors have a love-hate relationship with the Paris shows. We love them for the excitement, the tenacity, the glamour and the style. We are frustrated that ideas that have been thrown into the fashion ring by British designers are winners and far more wearable — under Paris scissors.

Street-wise designer Katharine Hamnett and fashion original Zandra Rhodes, both believe that French creators look to London for ideas and absorb them into mainstream fashion. But those who buy and sell the clothes do not agree that this fashion traffic is all one-way.

"I think the influence of Paris is enormous," said Amanda Werdan, head of buying for the fashion-aware Harvey Nichols store. "Jean-Paul Gaultier is a best seller for us and has the most innovative collections. All the stretch and all the corset tops he first did two years ago have had a big influence on other designers."

Alister Blair is a Scots-born designer who has worked on both sides of the Channel. His three years with Karl Lagerfeld in Paris, before he set up his own label in London two years ago, give 30-year-old Blair an insight into the different attitudes.

"There is no doubt that the English themselves — more so than the young designers — are the most innovative," said Blair. "Most of the young kids pay no attention to what is going on in Paris and go into a collection quite blindly on their own. The short skirt is a good example. People in London have been wearing it for ages — all those pelmetts of stretch jersey on the streets had nothing to do with the international collections."

Claire Angel is one of three designers behind the quirky inventive English Eccentrics label. She and her partners were all trained at art

Continued on page 8



The new romanticism of Lacroix.

Milan

Italian designers watch French theatics despite their desire to stay with the styles they made famous.

By Daniela Petroff

MILAN — When Italian designers presented their spring-summer 1988 collections last week, the Paris influence was clearly apparent. A lot of out-of-character Christian Lacroix ruffled and puffed party dresses found their way down the usually staid, classical Milan runway.

Not everyone was happy with the switch, though not everyone took part. Chief offender was Gianni Versace, who strayed from the very same snappy tailored looks that helped build Italian fashion into a strong French rival.

"This is our strength," argued Giorgio Armani, Italy's leading ready-to-wear designer, whose collection did not adopt a Parisian manner.

"Italian fashion is never a theater extravaganza. It is wearable, not promotional."

"I could never make something for the sake of making it," he said. Over the past decade, Italy's special strength of style pushed the *moda milanese* into the fashion limelight along with the Paris designers. To romantic Paris, the art of wooing the female fashion ego is old hat. But for pragmatic, businesslike Milan, it was an acquired taste.

Milan succeeded through a combination of technological know-how and

Continued on page 8



Lacroix, Ever the Showman

THE Paris prêt-à-porter took a distinctly theatrical turn Friday morning, when Christian Lacroix unveiled his latest collection four days early to a small group of buyers and journalists.

In a burst of color, style and showmanship — and perhaps marketing genius — Lacroix presented a collection that was neither couture, nor the house insisted, ready-to-wear — at least not the same kind of ready-to-wear everyone else was showing.

Billed simply as "luxe," the typically sumptuous offerings included a thigh-high dress with a heart-shaped bodice frilly as a candy box and filled with black and white ribbons.

(IHT)

The review, page 10.



Ungaro's flashy tailoring.



Saint Laurent's ornate mini.

French Collections Make (Or Break) a Fashion Pro

By Marian McEvoy

PARIS — I started "covering" French fashion collections when I was a sufficiently enthusiastic and overwhelmingly green 22-year-old. Sixteen years later, I'm still trying to figure it all out. So many dutiful seasons of chronicling Parisian clothing design should result in imposing technical knowledge, a sure fix on what we'll all be wearing next week, an unalterable concept of what a man wardrobe and a splendid income.

I have none of the above. But, 1,006 fashion shows later, I do have the impression that French fashion is the Most Important; that French fashion collections are the Most Influential and that attending French fashion shows is the Most Mandatory.

If it all sounds a bit hyperbolic, it is. Any vaguely respected fashion buyer, critic, consultant or photographer can skip a fashion season in New York, Tokyo, London, Milan or Munich and still hold on to their profits and reputations. But missing a season of French prêt-à-porter or couture showings is like pouring ketchup on an *escalope de foie gras chaud* — hard to explain and harder to pardon.

What goes on on runways in this city of few bargains and fewer cabs is what nurtures the entire clothing industry. Fashion trends launched on French turf are the foundations for epoch ad campaigns, scent sales, department store expansion and fabric mill production throughout the world.

The most talented French fashion designers

are powerful — they have the right mix of Gallic (intrinsic or adopted) arrogance and instinctive style that it takes almost all women into almost anything. These creative characters and their clever business partners have a way of making you feel absolutely dowdy or dinosaurish if you don't wear, or at least publicly admire, what they produce. I'm not even considering the relative merits of a trend toward see-through, metallic jumpsuits or thigh-high cowhide ball gowns. I am simply aware that if they are shown in Paris, items may very well turn up in the closets of those who care about "staying in fashion."

French designers not only have the right, but are actually obliged, to change their minds every six months. If they didn't come up with biannual New Improved ideas, the fashion industry would have as much chance of surviving as a non-monogamous American politician.

Fashion feeds on change. And that's why at least 10,000 visiting buyers and editors are feeding off the almost 100 prêt-à-porter collections being shown this week and next in Paris.

From a professional viewer's standpoint, a French fashion show is a challenge. If you are slated to attend 10 of these events a day, you must also schedule hot baths, room service, massages and patient spouses, lovers and friends. Going to fashion shows might sound like a lot of fun, but it is actually something Dante forgot to include in his vision of the Inferno.

For starters, these essentially 30-minute-

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New York

What is in Paris today is in America tomorrow, sometimes before the real design arrives.

By Nina Hyde

NEW YORK — The tall slim man with a Nikon hung around his neck established his turf next to the runway before the Yves Saint Laurent show in Paris, then leaned back to talk to an editor in the front row behind him. "You don't recognize me here," he explained. "You came to my showroom to see my sweaters last year." Indeed, he was a mass manufacturer of sweatshirts in the Far East, an instant copyist of top designers. Now he was at the source of ideas.

"Bought my credentials off a photographer," he said, fingering his badge. Then, with a broad smile, he added, "Practically before Yves gets his sweaters back to showroom, my photographs will be on the way to the Far East to be knocked off."

A knock-off artist's dream. A designer's nightmare.

And, although the security has tightened a good bit recently, the Paris shows are providing the world with far more clothes to wear and to write about.

"Of course the clothes and the accessories are important for buying and selling," said

Jack Miles, couture buyer for I. Magnin, on his 51st trip to the Paris shows this season. "But [the shows] are very important, too, for the American designers who feed off them. What is in Paris today is in America tomorrow. Sometimes, particularly in the cheaper market, it is in somebody's store before the actual design gets to us."

It's not the creativity but the fanfare of the event and the considerable press coverage that has an impact, insists Louis Dell'Olio, the designer for Anne Klein. He equates the last round of collections to the Iran contra hearings in range and repetition of coverages. But he watched and read a lot of it. "People in the business pay a lot of attention to those collections. We all watch what is going on."

What he gets out of it, he said, "is the sense of excitement of the event rather than the clothes. The clothes are not a real influence per se."

"I sometimes wonder who is the chicken, who is the egg," Dell'Olio said. "I did the dance skirts long before they were shown in the couture, and they sold like mad. It's funny who influences whom. We are always influenced

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SONIA RYKIEL
PARIS

5, 6, 8 rue de Grenelle, Paris 6^e

70, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8^e

Beguiling Accessories

London: The Traffic Is Not Just One-Way

Continued from page 7

college under the British system, and their clothes major on original fabric design.

"London and Paris fashions are on two different lines, and they don't really converge," said Angel. "I do not take much interest myself in the collections. If anything, I tend to find that the French are behind us, and it is well-known that John-Paul Gaultier comes over here to look at our street fashion for ideas. Couture is different because it is not really an English thing. But I do love Lacroix because I have always liked theatrical things, and it's good to see a designer exploring the fantasy element."

Clare Stubbs, fashion director of Harrods, is locked into negotiations with Lacroix to be the first to bring his designs to the prestige Knightsbridge store. She believes that fashion is strongly influenced by Lacroix and by the new-wave young tailoring from French designers she stocks: Prémont and Dewar, Lolita Lempicka, Odile Lancon.

"You could say that it was when the London street fashion started to wear the antique couture started, that French couture started to change," said Stubbs. "I believe that every city has something to offer fashion. Paris is far more dressed up with a look for day and for evening. The influences are often small ones — the shape of a skirt or a sleeve. And there is no doubt that Lacroix's bright color palette is affecting all the new collections."

In British fashion there is an enormous gulf between the avant-garde and the establishment. This struggle between the old British conservatism and the new generation's outrageousness is shown by Princess Diana in her ladylike dresses and the raunchy, streetwise kids in their bawdy, mad clothes.

John Galliano, the most important new talent to come out of London, is fighting to be accepted



British designer Alistair Blair's short "pouf".

as a serious fashion designer rather than wild, wacky one. He established his own label immediately after graduating from St. Martin's College of Arts. His wrapped bodices, asymmetric skirts and modest, graceful clothes are in the spirit of Romeo Gigli or Martine Sitbon — two designers he admires, although he insists that they all work quite independently.

"I just enjoy what I am doing," he said. "I have always used muslin and chiffon and the empire line. It wasn't a conscious thing. When I did my first collection, I didn't like the audacity of Armani's manish suits, and I felt I wanted to do something different."

In their current collections, Galliano and Sitbon both independently took the fabric rose as a symbol of the new femininity.

"But if you look at my roses,

they are technically quite different from Martine Sitbon's," said Blair. "I am now less interested in looks and much more interested with technique. This new collection is more grown-up, more polished, more *refined*."

It is significant that Galliano chooses a French word to describe his new spirit. For British fashion editors often spot in Paris English ideas that are purified and refined by French designers. The clothes are certainly presented differently, with each Paris collection, however banal, perfectly accessorized and orchestrated.

"Unfortunately, a lot of it comes down to money," said Alistair Blair, who flies in top models Dalmia, Inman or Gail Elliott for his show.

The way the Paris shows are presented is pure theater," said Blair. "When you are stunned by a presentation, it gives you goose bumps and makes you feel that the clothes are fantastic."

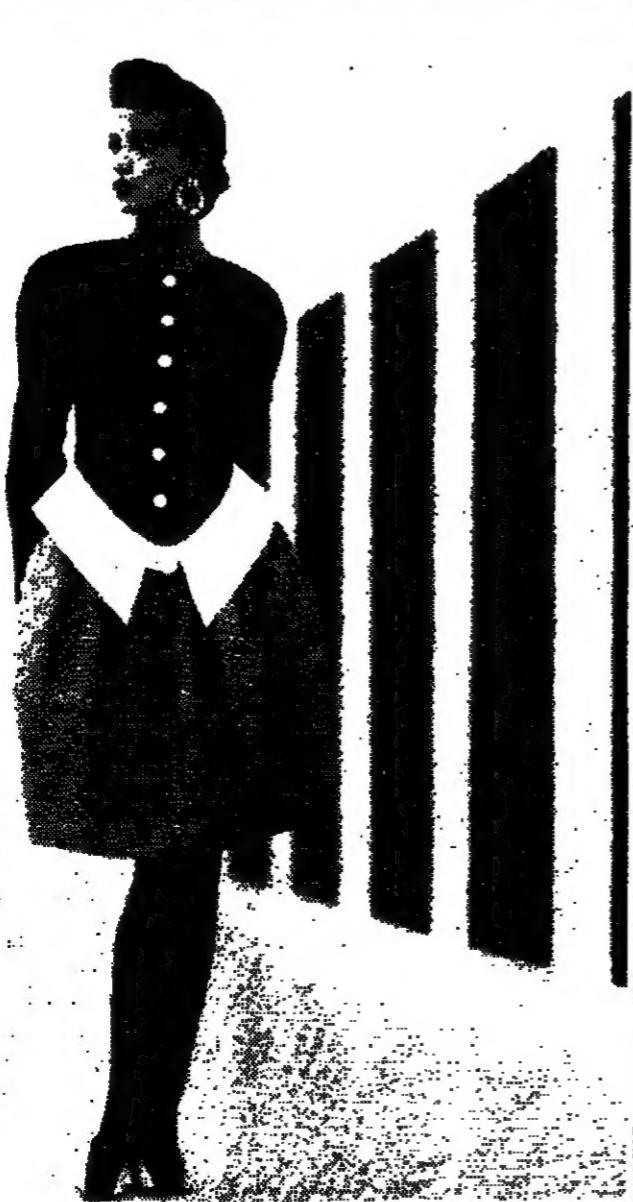
London is learning from Paris that clothes are not just to be seen — but also to sell. The importance of Paris is summed up for me in two memorable images: Vivienne Westwood, two years ago at the Paris collections, sent out on the runway mini crinolines on ringletted chintz dots models. Everyone, including this fashion editor, was laughing.

Six months later, Christian Lacroix sent out his puffed-skirt — delicious concoctions of pure prettiness. We all cheered.

SUZY MENKES is fashion editor of *The Independent* and author of *The Royal Jewels* and *The Windsor Style*, published this month by Grafton Books.



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Trendy Jewelry Revels in Fantasy

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Today's costume jewelry designers dabble in everything from feathers to onion peels and manipulate new synthetic materials into beguiling jewelry that can be as droll as it is decorative.

The designs in trendy Paris boutiques this season show the influences of Art Deco and sculptured minimalism, Christian Lacroix's romanticism and even the comic strips.

And, when worn judiciously, the fakes can transform a little black dress into a showstopper. As the Argentinian designer Mercedes Rubirosa, who is presenting her first collection this week at the Tuilleries shows, puts it, "The dress becomes the accessory of the accessories."

Rubirosa modeled for Yves Saint Laurent, Thierry Mugler and Claude Montana before working on jewelry for four years with Karl Lagerfeld. Combining the techniques of an art foundry with the craftsmanship of jewelers, she turns out bracelets of colored stones and pearls inset into metal and bronze, ruched like the bodies of bustier dresses.

Other pieces resemble volcanic rock or marine sponges studded with stones, or geometric waves inspired by the Copacabana sidewalk in Rio. Each theme is translated into a complete accessory line with necklaces, earrings, brooches and bracelets, and also belts and hats with handbags to come.

The total look takes on added fantasy at the new Lessage boutique in the Place Vendôme. For 12 years, this firm, founded by Napoleon III's embroiderer, Michonneau, has created the ultra-glitter in bangles, other pieces resemble volcanic rock or marine sponges studded with stones, or geometric waves inspired by the Copacabana sidewalk in Rio. Each theme is translated into a complete accessory line with necklaces, earrings, brooches and bracelets, and also belts and hats with handbags to come.

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beads, paillettes and faux precious stones that adorn the dresses of French haute couture.

Using the same materials, Lessage has designed a collection of whimsical hand-embroidered accessories on such themes as Catherine of Russia (pink and huge fake rubies); Josephine Baker (faux beads); royal crowns (pearls and gold thread in suede); clever pearl and gold sequin clock faces; and irreverent fish made of iridescent paillettes that dangle from your ears, swim around your waist or gleam from an embroidered banding that looks like a half-opened sardine tin.

Like couture and ready-to-wear, Parisian haute joaillerie influences fantasy jewelry. The rock crystal that shone in the Boucheron collections a few seasons ago now turns up in drop earrings at young style boutique Agathe.

Or street fashions move up. The multicolored woven bands sported on every fashionable wrist this year became the inspiration for rue de la Paix jeweler Jean Dinh Van's gold-clad gris-gris. His new line is a knuckle-cluster microcosm set in solid silver or gold.

Scooter, the Halles shop that rehabilitated the rhinestone by teaming it in all colors with black leather and jeans, has opened a store on the Left Bank called Mademoiselle Zaza. Here, the emphasis is

on *Out of Africa*, as seen by the native, rather than the white hunter. Slave bangles in metal-look resin twine up the arms from wrist to shoulder, swirl in multiple rings around the neck or impinge the hair in tight, comical top knots.

Flash back to the past at Isadora with the Art Deco material galatine, but flash forward to this designer's imagination that transforms it into such delightful motifs as the Mask cat collection that would charm even a feline-phobe. The stylized tabby gimp with diamond eyes from a brooch, bracelet, necklace and hoop earrings.

Surreal jewelry by American Billy Boy, featuring ghostly gingerbread men, stars at Utility-Bibi while the way-out world of comic strips — an art form in France — inspires the brilliant young team (four artists, a photographer and an actress) called Yuccanek.

Themed after the Wild West, their new collection is made of ceramic-look resin.

The inventive use of materials sets French jewelry apart. At Fabrice on the rue Bonaparte, famous for its original compositions, another Art Deco favorite, sharkfin, is summingly combined with passementerie, brass or steel. (Passementerie, too, from shocking pink to black, has been the hallmark of LFF Guibourge's popular collections. This winter it is intertwined with chevrons in bright colors,



Ruched bangle bracelets from Mercedes Rubirosa.

braided with jet or threaded with oversize baroque pearls.)

ADDRESSES: AGATHE, 8 rue de la Pompe, 75001; ISADORA, 10 rue Pres aux Clercs, 75007; LESAGE, 21 Place Vendôme, Paris 1; MADEMOISELLE ZAZA, 39 Blvd. Raspail, 75007; UTILIT Y-BIBI, 27 rue du Four, 75006; YUCKA TEK, 31 rue Philippe Model, 33 du Place Marché St. Honoré, 75001.

JEAN RAFFERTY, a journalist based in Paris, writes about fashion and lifestyle.

In Paris Today, in New York Tomorrow

Continued from page 7

from what we see. If it is something radical happening in France, then . . .

I would say, yes, we are influenced. But I am mostly influenced by ethnic kinds of clothes.

"My collections are planned six months before they are shown, so if there is a similarity with Paris, well, it is just an accident — like the pony print skirts that were in my collections two years ago. I can't say I did them first because others did them long before that. But it was right to bring the skirts back because they are graphic and have texture and are appealing. Ideas poop out every few seasons."

Dell'Olio believes "the day is passing when people say that because something is French it is good and new." It is rare that something as dramatic as Saint Laurent's Russian peasant look that influences the world comes along, he said. "He came out with a whole brand new proportion, jackets braid-trimmed, slacks shirts. It was fabulous and luxe, a whole departure. Nobody had been doing that," he said.

Adollo, who has been criticized for his tilt to Chanel-inspired designs is watching Christian Lacroix more closely these days.

"Frankly, I feel that Mr. Lacroix allows all of us designers to do something that perhaps in the past they may have wanted to do, but unfortunately it was not the right time or the right opportunity to do it. And he opens a new vista to the things that one may want to do sometimes or one may be inspired by. I think he's a great designer."

In his day he put Andre Courreges, Emanuel Ungaro and Saint Laurent in the same league. And Balenciaga and Madame Vionnet from a while back. "I think that maybe Lacroix is the Schiaparelli of today." But his favorite is always Chanel.

"I was in Paris with my aunt for a Chanel opening a long time ago. I thought it was exactly what I wanted to do one day," he said in Washington recently.

"I think every designer, or any artist, or any person who is creative always has some that inspires them. And I think that Chanel for me was the inspiration for what I wanted to do eventually when I was able to do something with my career. What I like is the continuity of Chanel," Adollo said.

Bill Blaiss is quick, too, to admit the influence of the Paris designers, particularly Ungaro, Saint Laurent and Lacroix. Lacroix tops his list at the moment.

"His clothes have the fresh approach maybe because he hasn't been doing it long. He has a daring that once a designer has

established his own look, he can't do. He can't deviate. I often wonder, after Christian Dior's 10 years of magic, what would have happened the next 10 years. Designers get locked into their looks, so when a new fresh approach comes on the scene, it is refreshing."

Adollo Blaiss, "I, for one, get bored with making the same thing over again even if it is my personal taste. So seeing Lacroix opens new adventures in accessories, trimmings, fabrics and fabric combinations to express yourself in a new way."

One designer who shrugs off criticism that he is a copy artist is Dallas-based Victor Costa. In fact, he considers it almost a compliment. He does it well.

Recently Martha Kramer, director of sales and marketing for Ungaro Inc., passed the Fifth Avenue window of Bergdorf Goodman in a taxi and thought she saw an Ungaro design. Kramer returned to find that from the front, at least, it was an Ungaro copy. Costa had taken it from a front page editorial in W, the smutty sheet spinoff of Women's Wear Daily.

"Women are brainwashed when they see these pictures in W; they feel they have to have that dress," said Costa.

"Can you believe he asked someone in the company what the back was like?" Kramer said. Not so, claims the designer. " Didn't need it. I already had a photograph of the back."

Last summer Costa had something better than photographs — seats at 12 couture shows in Paris. He won't say how he got the tickets, but adds quickly, "I wasn't alone. There were at least 20 to 30 other designers at the show."

The ready-to-wear shows interest him less. "The designers are too inhibited. Their creative juices can't flow for ready-to-wear. They can't let their fantasy fly. In couture, selling is not the main goal," said Costa.

The large contingent of buyers attending the ready-to-wear collections rarely take on the shows alone. The contingent from Bloomingdale's, probably the largest of all, led by its chairman, Marvin Traub, and its vice president, Kal Ruttstein, add up to as many as 50 people in a season. It includes their top creative talents in design, advertising as well as buyers.

There's always a lot of accessories people who like the rest of us, go to shows, look at stores, work in showrooms. We meet with people to map future plans, to negotiate," said Ruttstein.

Ruttstein is looking for far more than clothes for all the stores. "At the Paris shows is where we begin conceptualizing the next season and think about trends to

get behind for shops, advertisements, things we want to stress. It's where we get ideas for merchandise development," he said.

Ruttstein said that for a major fashion trend to happen it needs to happen in Milan, Paris, New York — all at the same time. "It used to be that if Paris said something about fashion, the world would follow. It doesn't seem to be the same way now, but Paris is certainly a major bellwether."

"Without France we would all be wearing designer uniforms, redesigned, reworked by industrial designers, making pockets larger one season, smaller the next. There is no fashion creativity without Paris," said Charles Glavis, who has an Azzedine Alaïa shop on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California, and another Southern California boutique.

It is a far cry from when Galley started 20

years back in Italy and France. "I think and I've thought for 10 years, that the Italians are industrial designers who have entered the field of ready-to-wear. Armani, Versace, Krizia, Ferre are not dressmakers. The techniques that apply to the automobile industry they apply to clothing. On the other hand, Paris is the crucible of personally expressed fashion going back to the kings named Louis and even before that. The French are constantly expressing human diversity through fashion."

Galley blames the current generation of Yuppies for the shifting interest from creative fashion to making money.

"The creative environment is becoming distorted, less amenable, less ideal," he said. "A perfect example is Kenzo, once one of the most creative. He was so inspirational that in the '70s, he was beyond the horizon," said Galley, who carried Kenzo's clothes from the days he was working out of the Passage Choiseul and made the clothes himself.

"Now he's industrial. It is impossible to be both artistic and industrial. Many designers have tried it; if you when they are industrially successful they are not creating fashion, they are designing industrial products. No one can do both. Many try but the collections suffer. The talent atrophies when substituted by formula."

To Macy's, Paris is as important as ever. Beyond buying clothes to sell, the Macy's crowd, which can be as many as 30 people, watch the shops for trends like tutus and plaid skirts which have spun off from Jean-Paul Gaultier's last collection.

"It is important to see the confidence [Paris] retailers have in major designers and what they interpret," said Joan Kimer, vice president and fashion director of Macy's.

The more than 1,800 press members have access to almost all the shows. But for many, coverage goes well beyond the runway. Marjorie Deane, publisher of the Tote Report, a weekly reporting service for retailers, magazines and newspapers worldwide, keeps her eye on the crowd as well as on the runway, often comparing the two.

"Women in Europe care even more than Americans about how they look and how they put themselves together from head to toe," said Deane. "And there is the excitement that happens when the street scene and runway scene gel that is so interesting. And when they are diverse, that challenges your thinking."

NINA HYDE is fashion editor of The Washington Post.

Lacoste, himself, was in Milan this month to do business with Donatella Girombelli, head of the huge clothing manufacturing company that will produce his luxury line.

"The French might excel on the runway, but the basis of their success is right here in the fabrics and the technology," says Gabriella Forte, Armani's right-hand woman.

It would be unfair to attribute the success of the Italian label to fabrics and know-how alone. The fact is that Italians make beautiful clothes, as proved by the number of shops who display their wares in their windows.

"Italians don't create communication clothes, but their styles are still young and sometimes even bouncy," said Leonora Dodsworth, who has been covering Italian fashion for the past 25 years.

A distracted tourist walking down Madison or Fifth Avenue might think he was on the Via Condotti in Rome or Monte Napoleone in Milan. Armani, Ferragamo, Ferre, Valentino, Versace, Missoni, Krizia, Biagiotti — not to mention the three Gucci stores that line Fifth Avenue, are either displayed in their own shops or

Using the analogy of wine — which isn't so far-fetched when you think that if the French and Italians aren't squabbling about how to dress, they are arguing over what to eat and drink — Carla Fendi, one of the five Fendi sisters, said, "French design is more sparkling. We are also good creators, but with our feet firmly on the ground."

The French tradition of creativity forces their designers to come up

New Wave Hits the Streets

In the Hemline War of '87, No One Loses

By Aline Mosby

PARIS — While her husband watched studiously in the gleaming Chanel boutique, a French woman tried on a blazing red Scotch plaid suit that bared half her thighs. But across the street at the Jean-Louis Scherrer shop, a Swiss customer was ordering a silk dress that discreetly covered her knee; and at the nearby Emmanuel Ungaro salon, an American decided on a wool skirt that swirled just above her ankles.

Short skirts, which made a small splash in spring-summer collections, have swamped the winter clothes hanging in Paris shops in the most significant fashion wave since the mini revolution of about 20 years ago.

But in the hemline war of 1987, no one loses.

Women in 1987 can choose three major hemlines off the racks — mid-thigh, the knee or the old standby, a few inches above the ankle. Or they can ignore hemlines altogether, since trousers remain firmly entrenched.

The women's liberation movement of the '70s overthrew Paris's dictatorship, and the more expensive stores have continued to cut garments well below the knee to let women decide on hemlines according to age, legs and mode of life.

"We don't impose any length," said a spokeswoman at Nina Ricci.

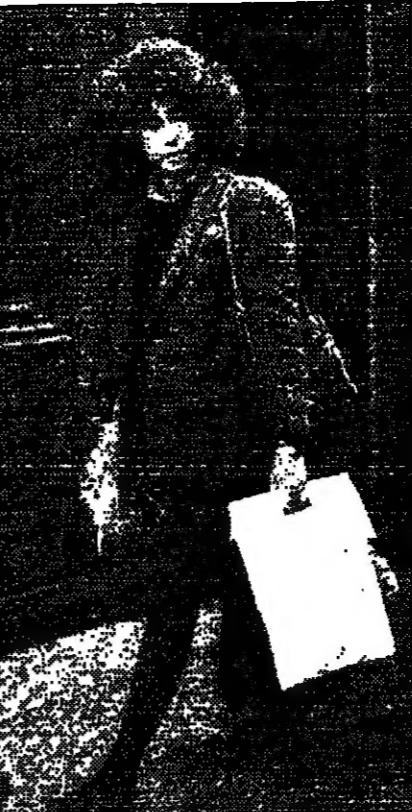
Most of the short skirts viewed on a recent Paris shopping tour were straight and narrow, and most long skirts full. The fastest-selling pants were jodhpurs and the leg-hugging *caleçon* that recall Grandpa's long underwear.

In a sensible move for the freezing months ahead, most of the coats are very long. For more protection, women were buying warm tights to wear under the micro-minis.

And the shoe of the season is absolutely, definitely flat.

The big-name salons were packed with Americans — so quick to latch onto a fad and so quick to abandon it — buying thigh-high skirts at high prices.

"Americans are more advanced into short skirts," a Scherrer saleswoman said. "The French little by little are becoming interested, but



Photographs by Lou D'lorio

On Paris streets: Skirts hit new highs, established lows — or somewhere in between.

if a garment is too short, they say no."

FAUBOURG ST. HONORÉ:
Lanvin's black fake fur short evening dress features a removable black tulle pouf to discard when pouf vanishes from style. A black velvet cocktail suit is topped by a jacket trimmed with two frisky, embroidered scottie dogs.

As for hem lengths: "Clients wanting skirts shortened ask for wide hems," looking ahead to the day the short look dies, a Lanvin saleswoman said.

Several shopkeepers insisted that they were selling "mainly short." Their cheery optimism could be explained by the advice offered at Chanel as to where to peg your hemlines.

"The style is short, shorten everything," said a saleswoman.

And when hemlines drop again in a couple of years? "You'll have to throw all those short clothes away, and start over," she said with apparent pleasure.

Here is a look at what's in store in major Paris shopping areas.

top of the knee seems long now."

YSL winners include a classic suit with huge patch pockets, a shift curved at the hem in front, lame suits with lace-edged jackets, satin blazers in shimmering colors and a dashing, long Cossack coat.

Louis Féraud's unusual suits sport high stand-up collars or embroidered pockets for a fresh look.

One of Pierre Cardin's popular looks is a bright blue suit, a wide belt cinching its waist under wide lapels and a giant collar. Ted Lapidus is showing a white-collared gray flannel dress stitched in white jeans-style, and a black-and-white checked suit with long, narrow lapels edged in black.

AVENUE MONTAIGNE:

The fast-selling mix-and-match evening wear at Ungaro pairs slim, short velvet skirts or taffeta pouf skirts with casual velvet sweatshirts, or velvet tops with skinny straps and velvet blazers. One sleek wool jersey dress has wide shoulders and pleats flanking

above the ankle — "but everybody wants it cut so the pleats hit above the knees," said a boutique spokesman.

Nina Ricci's elegant styles include a black-and-white checked wool dress with a ruffle around the neck and down the front.

Christian Dior's star was a black velvet blazer brightened with multicolored dots and shown over slim black velvet skirts with satin blouses in dazzling colors.

Black-and-white plaid suits are trimmed with dressy black satin collars and lapels, a trend noted throughout Paris.

At Chanel, two American businesswomen were ordering black-gold buttoned suits shortened to above-knee. "We work on Wall Street and even there everybody is wearing short," one said.

Jean-Louis Scherrer's eye-catchers include white striped or checked coattresses and a gray flannel dress with white touches and a curved hemline; a black-and-caramel striped suit with vel-

vet collar and cuffs over a caramel satin blouse with black polka dots.

PLACE DES VICTOIRES:

Kenzo offers four hemlines plus jodphurs and *caleçon* in successful mix-match outfits for both day and evening. His new jacket is long and oval — one in camel with a brown corduroy collar over pants or skirts; another in red over a short, red dress. For evening, jackets in fake fur, velvet or brocade mix with short or long skirts.

Enrico Coveri's winsome hand-knitted sweaters with huge leg-of-mutton sleeves, combine with ruffled short skirts, both in multicolored fruit designs.

At Thierry Mugler the high point is a gray coatdress with one huge pocket; a black knitted skirt with matching sweater and gloves, both edged in gray cheville; a long black evening gown with a giant ruffle around the bare back and a long-waisted coat.

Jean-Paul Gaultier used his new stretch fabric for suit jackets and

mini dresses. Among his unique numbers are a mid-calf black evening dress with a low puffy collar and long net sleeves and a red suit with giant safety pins fastened through the buttons.

ON THE LEFT BANK:

Among the mass-market knitwear shops, Alain Manoukian shows sweater-skirt-scarf outfitts up all three hemlines choices in its window: a long black jacket over a green and black plaid miniskirt, a superlong plaid outfit and a coat

dress hovering at the knee.

In Sonia Rykiel's shop there was a familiar scene: a seamstress shortening an ankle-length skirt just below the knee. "We always have shown very long, but this year we are selling about 50-50 short and long," a saleswoman said.

ALINE MOSBY writes about fashion for United Press International.

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No Fashion Pro Can Afford to Ignore the Paris Collections

Continued from page 7

long *défilés* are usually preceded by a 45-minute wait that is usually endured under Paris' ever gray, ever rainy skies. Once sufficiently dosed and admitted to the huge plastic tents where most of *défilés* are held, the lighting is forlorn and unflattering; someone has inevitably grabbed your seat and refuses to budge; there are too many tall photographers blocking too many short people's views and there's enough Gauloise cigarette smoke hovering that famous ladies in front-row seats — like Catherine Deneuve or Ivana Trump or Paloma Picasso — sometimes go unnoticed.

Once these shows start, not only are you at the mercy of a designer's clothing quirks, but also preferences for sounds. Never let it be said that someone who has a great taste for fashion has a matching taste for music. I have sat through 20 minutes of Moog-synthesized Wagner, disco tunes so dumb that they made Donna Summers sound cerebral; and soundtracks based on the theory that sugar show tunes put everybody in a jolly good mood. Once in a while, the music doesn't get in the way of the clothes. And, thankfully, once in a while, the accessories and props don't either. (There was a time when live horses, bicycles, sleighs, slide shows, laser beams, hats as big as bathtubs and brooches the size of breadboxes obscured suits and dresses, but things seem to have calmed down a bit.)

corresponds with a designer's current female fantasy: innocent little dumplings, sleek athletes, smoldering vamps, creatures of nature or driven career women are all acceptable model images to date.

Sometimes these girls know how to walk, sometimes they don't, but if the girl suits the designer's mood, it is acceptable.

A good collection is also, of course, filled with good clothes that are professionally turned out.

Quality counts — so do silhouettes and cuts that might be worn by women who are not built like asparagus. These present several organizational problems. If the average collection is comprised of at least 100 ensembles, that means

that several hundred individual clothing items must be perfectly made and ready in time for the presentation.

Six months sounds like an ample period to round up 300 blouses, skirts, dresses, jackets, coats and pullovers, but given France's proclivity for strikes, deliveries that arrive a month late, fabrics that somehow get dyed in the wrong color and almost as many vacation days as work days, it's a struggle.

And the cost of all of this hoopla is astounding. A good model earns more than \$1,000 per show and most designers hire about 30 per season. The official prêt-à-porter collection tends costs from \$8,000 to \$20,000. Cost of pro-

grams, lighting, soundtracks, props, accessories and food can easily top \$40,000. Entertaining the foreign press and buyers doesn't come cheap either. And the health farm afterward costs a bomb.

It comes down to a choice between being a buyer equipped with umbrella, track shoes, ear plugs and an expensive hotel

room: a designer with bottomless pockets, patience and ideas, or a customer who's simply got to have that great new leather matador hula skirt look because it showed up all over the Paris runways.

See you at the shows . . .



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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17-18, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

Why Dollar's Fall Failed To Stem the Trade Deficit

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although the raw numbers show little improvement in the U.S. trade deficit, Reagan administration officials and other analysts paint a more optimistic picture. For instance, they note that the import totals have been swollen by price increases that conceal an underlying shift favorable to the United States.

Over the past 12 months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, import prices have risen by 14.5 percent while export prices have gone up a much more modest 3.3 percent.

Thus, if the \$15.68 billion deficit reported on Wednesday had been calculated with 1986 prices for imports and exports, the number would have been a much improved \$12 billion, said Robert Ortner, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs.

"Trade has already begun to contribute to real economic growth and jobs," Mr. Ortner said. "The darned trouble is that price increases are still very big in imports, covering up the underlying shift and disturbing financial markets."

Nonetheless, persistent problems are still holding back the faster export growth that will be needed to solve the trade problem. For one thing, economic growth in many world markets is just too slow to generate a thirst for U.S. goods.

West Germany and Japan have placed their priorities on cutting inflation and reducing fiscal deficits. These moves have weakened consumption, causing a decline in U.S. exports despite more competitive pricing. So far this year, American sales to Japan have fallen by 4 percent. This weak consumption comes on top of persistent regulatory problems in penetrating Japan and other protected markets.

As part of its strategy to reduce the deficit, the government engineered a sharp drop in the dollar's value, causing imports to rise in price and making U.S. exports more competitive.

THE DOLLAR, measured against many major currencies, is now 40 percent to 50 percent below its level of February 1985. That much devaluation should have spurred export sales because the dollar price of U.S. goods has become cheaper when calculated in foreign currencies.

But the lower-priced dollar has not yet had the trade impact that experts expected. To be sure, overall exports are higher than they were last year. They have rested on a plateau for the past six months at slightly more than \$20 billion. But imports are higher as well, averaging around \$35 billion in recent months.

The dollar has not fallen much, however, against the currencies of some important trading partners. The trade deficit has worsened most with the countries that have been the biggest markets for U.S. exports. These include such newly industrialized Asian countries as Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. U.S. exports in these countries rose by 16 percent this year, but imports are up by 19 percent.

One reason that their products are selling so well in the United States is that these countries have refused to permit their currencies to rise significantly against the dollar.

Analysts said exports from these countries were displacing products from Japan, whose yen has appreciated against the dollar by about 50 percent in the past two years.

In the oil-exporting countries, U.S. exports have been hurt by falling demand, while imports are rising in dollar terms primarily because of increased oil prices. In the first half of 1987, the deficit with these countries worsened by \$2 billion.

Many analysts say that the most effective way to redress the trade deficit is by increasing exports of American manufacturers.

In 1980 the United States ran a \$5 billion surplus in manufacturing trade. Last year the deficit was around \$125 billion.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Oct. 16							
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	S.K.	S.P.	Yen
American	1.271	1.175	6.327	0.3597	—	5.671	1.027
Brazil	57.63	26.818	4.227	2.669	16.928	25.128	3.828
French	1.293	—	6.396	0.3699	4.981	5.671	1.264
London	1.293	—	6.396	0.3699	4.981	5.671	1.264
Asian	1.2887	2.1443	72.828	7.143	44.171	54.112	9.12
New York	1.2887	1.176	6.365	0.3707	2.628	27.42	1.468
Paris	1.2813	1.239	6.426	0.3708	3.678	4.985	1.218
Tokyo	1.2813	23.85	21.67	0.3708	7.023	3.728	95.34
Zurich	1.2813	2.485	0.3406	0.3707	0.738	3.063	1.364
U.S.A.	1.2813	1.239	6.426	0.3708	3.678	4.985	1.218
London	1.2813	2.1443	72.828	7.143	44.171	54.112	9.12

Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers, New York rates of P.M. at Commercial bank; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 1000 D.L. not available; N.A.: Not available.

Other Major Currencies

Country	Per \$	Country	Per \$
Austria, central	4.265	Greece	1.265
Austria, south	4.265	Holland	1.265
Austria, south	4.265	Iceland	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Iraq	7.92
Bulgaria	1.271	India	1.107
Bulgaria	1.271	Indonesia	4.344
Bulgaria	1.271	Iran	2.041
Bulgaria	1.271	Italy	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Japan	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Korea	0.726
Bulgaria	1.271	Kuwait	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Liberia	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Malta	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Morocco	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Peru	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Portugal	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Romania	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Russia	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Spain	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Sudan	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Switzerland	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Turkey	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	U.S.S.R.	1.265
Bulgaria	1.271	Yugoslavia	1.265

Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers, New York rates of P.M. at Commercial bank; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 1000 D.L. not available; N.A.: Not available.

Forward Rates

Country	30-day	60-day	90-day	1-year
Canada	1.4617	1.4617	1.4617	1.4617
Japan	1.4210	1.4143	1.4116	1.4098
United Kingdom	1.4210	1.4143	1.4116	1.4098

Sources: Interbank Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAA (London, Paris, Zurich); Gobank (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 16							
	Dollar	Euro	Franc	Sterling	French	DM	Yen
1 month	4.8%	4.4%	3%–3½%	—	7%–8%	6%–7½%	6%
2 months	5.1%	4.9%	3%–3½%	—	7%–8%	7%–8%	7%
3 months	5.4%	5.2%	3%–3½%	—	7%–8%	7%–8%	7%
4 months	5%–5½%	5%–5½%	4%–4½%	—	7%–8%	7%–8%	7%
1 year	9%–9½%	8%–8½%	4%–4½%	—	7%–8%	7%–8%	7%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Oct. 16

United States	Ches.	Prov.
Discount rate	4.4%	3%–3½%
Prime rate	9.4%–9½%	7%–7½%
Federal funds	8.1%–8½%	7%–7½%
Commercial paper 90-120 days	7.9%	7.2%
2-month Treasury bills	7.4%	7.1%
4-month Treasury bills	7.2%	7.1%
5-month CDs	7.8%	7.5%
1-year CDs	8.6%	8.5%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

The Cost of Capital

1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
U.S. Government	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
U.S. Treasury	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate AAA	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate AA	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate A	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate BBB	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate BB	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate B	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate CCC	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate CC	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate C	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate CCC+	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Corporate CC+	10.1%	10.		

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
AT&T	5,494	279	279	-29	-1%
Exxon	47,165	117	117	+1	+1%
GenEl	4,972	117	117	+1	+1%
EkaK	1,455	117	117	+1	+1%
Merck	1,455	117	117	+1	+1%
Alcoa	1,250	117	117	+1	+1%
Nordic	3,250	117	117	+1	+1%
SesCo	3,167	117	117	+1	+1%
DowThe	2,720	117	117	+1	+1%
Ford	2,652	117	117	+1	+1%
Wells	2,624	117	117	+1	+1%
DowCh	2,624	117	117	+1	+1%

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	324,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	295,125,270				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	324,400,000				
Amer. prev. close	295,125,270				
OTC 4 a.m. volume	12,075,000				
OTC prev. close	12,075,000				
NYSE volume down	3,617,000				
Amer. volume down	3,208,000				
OTC volume down	1,400,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %	
Composite	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Industrials	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Trans.	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Utilities	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Finance	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Via The Associated Press					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %	
Composite	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Industrials	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Trans.	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Utilities	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	
Finance	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%	

AMEX Diary					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
Prev.	117.12	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%
Declined					
Unchanged					
Total Issues					
New Issues					
New Lows					

NASDAQ Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
Prev.	117.12	117.12	117.12	-0.01	-0.01%
Declined					
Unchanged					
Total Issues					
New Issues					
New Lows					

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
Amphi	4,612	212	212	-1	-0.4%
Worsh	4,592	212	212	-1	-0.4%
TextAir	4,572	212	212	-1	-0.4%
Abra	4,552	212	212	-1	-0.4%
Time	4,532	212	212	-1	-0.4%
Hirsch	4,512	212	212	-1	-0.4%
ENSCO	4,492	212	212	-1	-0.4%
LorTe	4,472	212	212	-1	-0.4%
GasPr	4,452	212	212	-1	-0.4%
Gilmer	4,432	212	212	-1	-0.4%

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Prev.
Advanced	111
Declined	111
Unchanged	111
Total Issues	111
New Highs	111
New Lows	111

NYSE Diary
Buy
Sales
Oct. 15
Oct. 16
*Included in the sales figure

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.
Buy
Sales
Oct. 15
Oct. 16
*Included in the sales figure

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

AMEX Diary
Open
High
Low
Last
Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index
Open
High
Low
Last
Chg.

NASDAQ Diary
Open
High
Low
Last
Chg.

AMEX Stock Index
Open
High
Low
Last
Chg.

MARTS: Dow Plummets 108 in Sell-Off

(Continued from Page 1)

Chemical Bank of New York Thursday. The prime is the rate banks charge on borrowings by their best customers.

While higher rates and fear of inflation are creating uncertainty among investors, the U.S. bond market managed to hold small gains Friday.

The dollar ended mostly lower Friday in New York, slipping below the psychologically important level of 1.80 Deutsche marks. (Page 17.)

Gold prices in New Jersey jumped Friday with the continued erosion in stocks. On the spot market gold closed at \$471.25, up more than \$8 from \$462.82.

The fall in stock prices caused Treasury bill rates to decline dramatically in anticipation of a switch from stocks to bills, traders said.

The Dow's plunge erased an early 3-point gain in long-term Treasury bonds, which finished only narrowly higher. Bill prices, however, rallied. Bill rates fell to a low of 6.69 percent and closed at 6.80 percent bid, a fall of 27 basis points from the

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close
Qual. Chg.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
12M	200	180	160	140	120	100	80	60	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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12M	200	180	160	140	120	100	80	60	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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SPORTS

With Strike Broken, Players Sue NFL

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League Players Association ended its 24-day strike by sending its members back to work, only to have them find something less than a warm reception.

With neither a back-to-work agreement nor a new collective bargaining contract between the union and the owners in place, the returning players were told Thursday by management that they could not play this weekend. Nor, they learned, would they receive their regular salaries.

At the same time, the union filed a lawsuit against the league. The suit charges that without a bargaining agreement, the system that ties players to their current teams, making it virtually impossible for a player to sell his services to the highest bidder, violates U.S. antitrust laws. A major goal of the union in striking was to achieve unrestricted free agency, the right of a player to change clubs once his contract expires.

Gene Upshaw, executive director of the union, charged that NFL owners had "abused their monopoly powers to the extreme detriment of the players."

**Team owners
abused their
monopoly powers
to the extreme
detriment of the
players.'**

— Gene Upshaw
*Executive director of the
NFL Players Association*



But upon their return, team after team found that the clubs were standing by the league rule, imposed during the strike, that required players to report by 1 P.M. Wednesday to be eligible for the next game and be paid.

The players were told they could stay and be paid at the pre-season rate of \$750 a week. On hearing this, the players all left again, only to show later in the day from Upshaw that the strike was over.

This weekend's games will be played by replacement players and regulars who had crossed the picket lines by 1 P.M. Wednesday. All regulars were expected to report by Monday and play next weekend.

The Management Council's executive committee of six owners said the clubs were in the process of "giving players physical examinations, issuing equipment and taking the steps necessary" to have them ready for games starting Oct. 25.

The inability to achieve a back-to-work agreement and the union's decisions Thursday ended a 24-hour period in which expectations of an end to the strike had grown.

By late Wednesday night, sources on both sides had indicated that Upshaw and Jack Donlan, the executive director of the Management Council, had agreed on three of five elements in a back-to-work agreement, including the use of a mediator in future negotiations.

At Thursday morning, however, when Upshaw renewed his insistence on arbitration of unresolved issues and on keeping the terms of the 1982 bargaining agreement, which both sides agreed would remain in effect during negotiations, in effect only until Feb. 1.

The owners had rejected arbitration and insisted that the 1982

terms extend at least until June 16. With neither side willing to compromise and the union weakened by more defections — more than 250 players had returned to their teams by Wednesday — the union sent the others back and filed the suit in federal court in Minneapolis. The players asked for a declaratory judgment that the NFL's reserve system, which includes the draft, first-refusal rights and compensation to teams losing free agents, be declared illegal.

"Our position is that without a collective bargaining agreement, there can be no restrictions once a player's contract is up on Feb. 1," said Dick Bartsch, the union's general counsel. He said about 300 players would be affected.

The union filed a complaint in 1979, seeking to have a court rule the so-called Rozelle Rule illegal. The rule empowered Commissioner Pete Rozelle to decide what compensation a team would receive for losing a player as a free agent. The

court ruled in favor of the union, in essence establishing free agency. But the union, in bargaining, traded free agency for a dues checkoff and the current reserve system, which gives a team the right to match any offer a free agent receives from another team.

■ **Players Dismayed**

A number of players were dismayed by the way the strike ended. The Associated Press reported:

"It was like being in a war and losing your bullets," said Rickey Hunsley, player rep of the Denver Broncos. "There was nothing left to fight with."

Cris Collinsworth, wide receiver of the Cincinnati Bengals, said: "It's the end of the Civil War and they're taking Atlanta. Let's get the furniture before it burns too."

Jeff Rohrer, a Dallas Cowboys linebacker, said: "The management played hardball and accomplished what they wanted to do. They busted us up."

Owners Stood Fast as Union's Solidarity Divided

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time a sports union considers going out on strike — if indeed any of them considers such folly in the future — it ought to reflect on what happened to the NFL Players Association, and remember this cardinal rule: If you can't shut it down, don't go out.

The Players Association's position eroded so rapidly, Gene Upshaw was up to his waist in water before he ever got to the bargaining table. Blessing the players' return to work Thursday morning was symbolic: Considering the stampede of union members across the picket lines, Upshaw would've been trampled had he tried to stand firm.

The owners held tight and beat the players to their will, spanking them as if they were foolish children. "Now go to your room and don't come out until you're called." What turned the strike was the players' diminishing sense of solidarity and predictable reversion to individualism. When he crossed the line, Lawrence Taylor of the Giants said something about having tried "this unity thing" and finding it wasn't as important as the money he was losing. The romance of "this unity thing" stretches just so far. The money being lost was dearer to the players than the owners.

The owners' position was immutable. They were on a mission to regain control of the product. They were in for the duration.

The union position was handicapped by a convergence of inhospitable trends and strategic miscalculations:

• There was no competitive league so players could not threaten to take their services elsewhere. Players can thank the U.S. Football League for catapulting the average NFL salary more than \$100,000 since 1983 when the USFL was formed. Ironically, had the USFL survived there surely would have been no strike as NFL owners would have been too fearful of losing fans and players to the rival league. As it is, the union was up against a powerful monopoly subsidized by the television networks.

• The players were undercut by anti-labor sentiment nationwide, fueled by the Reagan administration. Not only is the American union worker under fire, but many of those workers found it difficult to sympathize with the plight of football players whose average salary was \$230,000. The good fortune pro players enjoyed while the USFL existed pushed them beyond the ken of the brotherhood of workers.

• Striking players went to the barricades without a passionate issue to rally behind, an error. Mere days into the strike, players were saying they didn't know why they were out. The owners propped free agency up as a straw man, then refused to bargain until the union dropped it. Outfoxed, the union was reduced to posturing about an issue a majority of its members had no zeal for. The owners agreed where they stood on free agency; it terrified them. Twenty-seven would spend their money stupidly, and Al Davis would use the rule to came them.

• The propaganda battle was no contest. The players allowed themselves to be identified with the image of overpaid, overindulged brats with no real love for the game that patronized their luxuries. Public sentiment was overwhelmingly with the owners and the replacement players, who were seen as plucky and, in contrast to the strikers, as representative of an honorable value — starting at the bottom and working your way up.

What the union might have done is explain that players have prepared their whole lives for a career that on average lasts less than four seasons and pays less than \$600,000 total. Contrast that with the typical professional — a lawyer, accounttant or physician — who might earn more than \$3 million over the course of his career. In that light, the case for pensions, severance pay and even free agency becomes more realistic.

• The owners were more prepared for a strike than the players: They wouldn't be closed down like in 1982. They had in Jack Donlan a tough professional negotiator. They had a clear strategy, including a plan not to negotiate so they could unwell the masterstroke of Scab Ball and prove to the players that they were replaceable. Even to the end, the owners insisted the players come back on management terms or not at all. Stay forever. Who needs you?

On the other side the players — most of whom don't dare negotiate their own individual contracts — had a chief negotiator who prepared for the job by being an offensive guard. If you wanted to buy a fur, would you go to a microwave salesman?

For so many reasons, it was the wrong time for the players to strike.

"But what choice did we have?" Rich Milot asked. "The agreement was up. It was the only time we had."

When push comes to shove, it isn't the size. It's the leverage.

VANTAGE POINT / Tony Kornheiser

For a while it seemed the players had a chance if the public rejected Scab Ball by not watching on TV. Ratings faltered, but didn't swoon. And the more players who crossed the line in search of a new fabled Rolls, the more determined the more song the owners became. Not letting the real players play this Sunday may only be interpreted as an act of woodshedding, a further humiliation of the errant child.

A few weeks ago, the day of the Redskins-Cards game — a day of optimism for the union — Milot stood shoulder-to-shoulder with striking teammates near the main gate at RFK Stadium, signing autographs and explaining the union's position to all who cared to hear. But in a quieter tone, he addressed the apprehension that it all might fall apart, that the players might not have the patience for a long cold night. "If we hang Geng out to dry," Milot said, "then we've got no gripe about anything that happens to us. Because it's us who did it. We came in."

Most of all, the owners' advantage was that the players — unlike most union members — love their work, because it really is play. They don't want to be on strike. They want to play football.

When push comes to shove, it isn't the size. It's the leverage.

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PEOPLE

Chinese-American, 94, Gets Hunger Day Award

A 94-year-old Chinese-American social reformer brought tears to the eyes of some fellow recipients of the Presidential End Hunger Awards with his plea to continue the fight against world hunger. "God looks with tremendous sympathy on those people with nothing to eat," Y.C. James Yen said at a Washington news conference for the World Hunger Day observance. Yen, founder of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, was among 11 individuals and groups receiving the awards, handed out by the film stars Jessica DeWitt and Jeff Bridges. Yen was credited with "60 years of work toward developing and disseminating a sustained, integrated program to overcome the root causes of hunger and poverty in the Third World." The awards are sponsored by the Agency for International Development.

The possessions of Stephen Teasdale, a British artist and society figure, brought almost £1.6 million (about \$2.6 million) in a two-day auction. Sotheby's said, British and foreign buyers this week flocked to Teasdale's 17th-century home near Amesbury in western England. They bought furniture, extravaganzas, draperies, works of art and garden statuary. Among Teasdale's friends were the writers Edith Sitwell and Siegfried Sassoon, the composer William Walton and the photographer Cecil Beaton. Teasdale died in February at the age of 80.

The former U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane talks about his suicide attempt in the November issue of *McCall's* and says he now has a new perspective on life. He turned 50 recently and said he had a special birthday wish: "If you really want to know my most outrageous wish — I'd like my wife to have another baby. That may be a bit too much to ask but I'd enjoy another child."

Dave Loggins has been named songwriter of the year by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Among the hits he wrote during the past year were Kenny Rogers' "Morning, Sir," Alabama's "She & I," and Lee Greenwood's "Don't Underestimate My Love for You."

POSTCARD**A Hudson Landscape**

By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If 19th-century Hudson River artists were to visit the back porch of the New York preservationist Joan Davidson today — or those of Count Jean de Castella or the investment banker Dick Jenrette — they could paint the same luminous scenes they captured a century ago: long views of the Catskills and the Hudson that dissolve before the eyes as the light, clouds, river and sun imperceptibly shift.

Much of the area between Hyde Park and the town of Hudson remains as the painters depicted it — and it is a secret residents would prefer to keep. But in the last several years, New Yorkers and Europeans, attracted by a landscape of rich colors and old storied buildings, have bought year-round weekend homes in southern Columbia and northern Dutchess Counties in New York, from the river to the Connecticut and Massachusetts borders.

For the first time in centuries, residents without family ties to the area have become the chateaus of some of the great river estates. In areas east of the river, where agriculture has declined since the war, professionals and artists have moved into farms.

So far there has been a peaceful coexistence of old and new residents. But many residents fear that the rediscovery of the Hudson Valley now, transforming it with new vitality may undo the bucolic atmosphere for which people have come — the same atmosphere captured in paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art show on the Hudson River School. Even New Yorkers who have found refuge there fear newer New Yorkers.

The east bank of the river — birthplace of the New York 400 — was long a monolithic social wall, occupied by Liveringtons, Astors, Rockefellers, Delafelds and Vanderbilts. Income taxes and subdivisions of family fortunes, however, deeply eroded the wall during this century. Though residents like the late Helen Huntington Astor Hull returned for the tulip season and Christmas and lived in state and style until fairly recently, others used buckets to catch the leaks when it rained.

In the mid-70s, many of these houses were considered white ele-

phants and were on the market for peanuts," said de Castella, a Swiss investment banker who in 1976 bought and restored the Calleendar House, a stately two-story 18th-century mansion. The house overlooks the site where Fulton's steamboat Clermont was launched; Franklin Roosevelt is said to have proposed to Eleanor by the pool. "Preserving the house was something I never questioned," said de Castella.

While the stately houses, with their 12-foot ceilings, are the conspicuous architectural monuments, the charming farmhouses, like the modest ancestral home of the Rockefellers, known as "the tavern," are as old as many river houses. It now belongs to Mary Black, an art historian, and Mike Gladstone, a publisher.

MANY of the houses have turned the people who buy them into preservationalists. "It's a form of financial suicide," said Gladstone, gazing at the 18th century foundations. The house, the fundamental unit in the community. Preserving it preserves a pleasant, join-us-for-dinner way of life that dates from the time it was built. Friends see one another over teas or dinners quietly at home.

Though the 20 miles of contiguous estates form two connected national historic districts and the stretch from Hyde Park to Germantown is a designated scenic district, the designations do not protect the areas from development. A large condominium development called the Woods was built in Rhinebeck, and the developer has proposed building hundreds more Springside, an estate in Poughkeepsie with a historic landscape by A.J. Downing, the 19th-century romantic landscape designer, narrowly escaped an unsympathetic condominium development, after conservation studies.

"My concern is respect for the land — that it not be subjected to violent change," said John Wintrop Aldrich. Aldrich, a Livingston descendant and an owner of the estate known as Rokeby, works in Albany as a special assistant to the State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation. "My hope is the people will buy and become protectors," he said.

New Interest in Lord Lucan Case

By Suzanne Lowry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The case of the missing Lord Lucan and the dead nanny is one of the great unsolved murder mysteries of our time. Besides the gothic and macabre elements that inspire a prurient interest beyond that of a simple wish for justice and a closed file, the continued absence of the accused (in his corpse) has made it also a speculative playground for bar-room sleuths.

In one of his last known letters, written just after the killing, Lucan said that he had had "a tragic night of incredible coincidence." Indeed, bizarre notions of "luck" and "coincidence" are threaded through the whole story: the latest being two books on the subject were published on the same day this week. Both are by journalists: "Trail of Havoc — In the Steps of Lord Lucan" (Viking) by Patrick Marnham, Paris correspondent of *The Independent newspaper*, and "Lucan — Not Guilty" (Siddwick and Jackson) by Sally Moore, formerly on the staff of the Daily Mail.

By her own account Moore has spent 12 years on the case on her own instigation, and the resulting 120,000 words show that she has been assiduous to the point of obsessiveness, often outsmarting, in Holmesian fashion, the police inspector in charge of the case. Her chapter on blood stains and blood groups is a minor masterpiece of forensic reportage. Moore had the cooperation of Lucan's family and friends, who unanimously believe in the earl's innocence; she did not interview his wife, Veronica, who has repudiated the book and claims that it is an attempt to defame her.

The agreed facts, in brief, are that on the evening of Nov. 7, 1974, Veronica Lucan, estranged wife of the seventh Earl of Lucan, their three children aged between 10 and 4, and a nanny, 29-year-old Sandra Rivett, were at home in 46 Lower Belgrave Street, a large townhouse in one of the London's smartest districts. Some time before 9 o'clock, Rivett descended from the second floor to the basement to make a cup of tea. She did not return, and when Lady Lucan came to look for her, she was attacked by a man

who attempted to bludgeon her. Sandra Rivett was already dead from the same treatment and bashed into a U.S. mailbag. Lady Lucan fought off her attacker, and at about 9:45 ran to a nearby pub, screaming that she had escaped from a murderer, who was still in the house.

During the same night Lord Lucan made various telephone calls and visits to friends in a state of extreme distress and shock. He wrote two letters. He was last seen at 11 P.M. leaving a friend's house in Sussex, 16 miles from the English Channel port of Newhaven, where his abandoned car was found the next day.

Lady Lucan identified her husband to the police as the murderer and seven months later an inquest ruled that "murder by Lord Lucan" was the cause of Sandra Rivett's death.

It sounds like a simple case: Lucan hated his wife and wanted his children and his house back. He made a mistake in the dark, killed the nanny and then failed to kill his intended victim.

It seemed convincing enough, especially since Lady Lucan had lived to tell the tale so clearly. But after looking at the evidence again — Moore as through a forensic microscope — and with a strong emotional bias in favor of a man found guilty without trial, Marnham with a better sense of historical and political context — neither author believes that it all killed the nanny at all.

Marnham believes that Lucan killed a killer who botched the job; Moore deduces that, by "incredible coincidence," Lucan came to the house to check on the children and (as he claimed before disappearing) found Veronica struggling with an intruder who had already killed Rivett.

By both accounts, Lucan could not have been the killer, because at the time of death he was seen by witnesses on the steps of his gambling home-away-from-home, the Clermont Club, 10 minutes' drive away. Marnham's theory has it that, after thus establishing his alibi, Lucan returned hoping to collect the body, which he would have spirited off in a borrowed car and dumped in the mid-Channel from a power boat.

Moore goes much further. She believes that previously unknown or suppressed evidence could show that the intruder was not only a burglar, but a "corrupt policeman" who had previously been hawking the life of Lady Lucan and was able to return to the house in an official capacity and interfere with the evidence.

Marnham's picture is livelier, if sketchier; he evokes "very well and with a certain relish the world in which Lucan flourished and flourished. He was one of a generation of privileged "outlaws" in the era of crooks and boudoirs who lived in an aura of "snobbery faced with faint criminality." He emerges as a caricature of the English aristocrat, so much so that he was canvassed for film parts and even ribbed by his own may set for his stiffness.

Nevertheless he moved in circles with links to those as could throw a punch or two, and more, as Patrick Marnham shows.

The clairvoyant who told Sally Moore that he was innocent, had been "beautifully set up" and would come forward in her lifetime, may be right. Her pronouncement is, at this stage, as good as anyone else's guess or theory. Lady Lucan has not yet applied for a pension, nor has she done her homework.

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